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**Price One Shilling.**

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# JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

F.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

Cheques crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELLED.

**TERMS.—NOTICE.**—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 4360 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same

## Arrivals of Wild Animals in Great Britain.

Commencing January, 1920.

COMPILED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

It is rather early to give any list of Arrivals for 1920. Particulars of interesting arrivals will be generally found in "The Trade" article, also in the Price List which accompanies this issue.

To arrive on "Llanstephen Castle" about the 20th February:—Hyaena Hunting Dog, Rock Rabbits, Jumping Hares, Polecats, Porcupines, 6 Blue Duikers, Secretary Cranes, Stanley Cranes, Kolb's Vulture, Hornbills, 500 mixed birds.

### DROMEDARIES.

Representative in North Africa collecting same. Arrivals end of March.

### SEA LIONS.

Eight contracted for. Practically sold to arrive.

Two White-tailed Gnus and five large Chacma Baboons to arrive March.

### HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Twelve months old, in sound condition. On its arrival here, some time in April, it will be deposited at the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park.

### CALCUTTA STOCK (end of April).

2 Adult Tigers, 100 Monkeys, 1 Snow Leopard, 1 Cassowary, 300 Parrots, with some Flying Foxes, Mongeese and Python Snakes.

### AUSTRALIAN STOCK.

Rose Cockatoos, Penants, Rosellas, Kagus, Parrot Finches, Plumhead, Cherry and Double-banded Finches, great quantity of Australian Finches arriving.

Ceylonese Dwarf Donkey, Huanacs, Seals, Lioness, Shetland Ponies, Patagonian Hares, Russian Bear, Stanley Cranes, Emus, Suricates, Rhesus Monkeys: all on view here.

TELEPHONE: AVENUE 4360.

All Postal Orders to be made payable at  
LEMAN STREET, EAST.

ALL TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED:

"HAMLYN, LONDON DOCKS, LONDON."

CABLES: "HAMPARK, LONDON."

Cheques crossed

"London County and Westminster Bank"

## JOHN D. HAMLYN,

Dealer in Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Fish.

221, ST. GEORGES STREET, LONDON, E. 1.

(Opposite London Docks).

February 12th, 1920.

### All Previous Lists Cancelled.

**Terms: Cash Only.** The Railways and Steamship Companies insist upon carriage in advance, that being so, I charge my Clients cost forward. Boxes in all cases are extra for the larger animals, but I much prefer them returned. The cost of wood, coupled with the ridiculous price of labour necessitate the charge being made.

### SOUTH AFRICAN STOCK

to arrive on S.S. "Llanstephon Castle" about 20th February.

- 1 Cape Hunting Dog (*Lycan pictus*) £35
- 1 Cape Galago, or Bush Baby £8
- 7 Cape Rock Rabbits (*Hyrax capensis*) £8
- 6 Blue Dinkers (*Cephalophus monticola*) each £16
- 2 Cape Jumping Hare each £10
- 1 Cape Ground Hornbill (*Bucorvus caper*) £20
- 2 Yellow Billed Hornbills each £12
- 2 Red Billed Hornbills each £12
- 5 Meyers Parrakeets (*Paeocephalus meyeri*) each £4
- 3 South African Eagle Owls (*Bubo maculosus*) each £5
- 5 Stanley Cranes, (*Anthropoies paradisea*) each £16
- 4 Secretary Birds (*Serpentarius reptilivorus*) each £18
- 1 Kolbes Vulture (*Gyps kolbii*) £10
- 2 Whitebacked Vultures each £10
- 1 Bateleur Eagle (*Helotarsus ecudatus*) £8
- 2 Greywinged Frankolin (*Pternistes afei*) each £3
- 2 Grey Touracous each £8
- 4 Wattled Starlings each £5

### 500 SMALL BIRDS

Giant Wydahs, Red Shouldered Whydahs, Queen Wydahs, Weavers, Dafresnes, Quail Finches, Violeteared Waxbills.

Prices on application.

To be assured of receiving any of above stock you are advised to send cheque with order.

### To arrive from Port Elizabeth end of Month.

- 2 White-tailed Gnus (*Connochaetes gnu*) each £100
- 5 Extra large Chacma Baboons (*Cynocephalus porcarius*) £20 each

### To arrive first week in March.

- 8 Californian Sea Lions (*Otaria californconca*) each £60

Please understand the English pound sterling is now worth only 13 shillings—you pay 7 shillings in every pound extra on this Account.



## DROMEDARIES

To arrive direct from North Africa.

I have a Representative on the spot collecting 12 to 20 mares, Stallions and Geldings—Price on application.

## Seals arriving in March.

10 Common Seals (*Phoca vitulina*) each £10

The price is accounted for by rate of exchange.

## Just Arrived.

1 Ceylonese Dwarf Donkey £20

1 Huanaco (*Lama huancos*) only 16 months old £30

## Prize Rabbits.

1 Male 2 Female Giant Blue Beverns } £26

1 Male 2 Female St. Nicolas } the lot

eight months old, imported animals.

## Piping Bullfinches. Hartz Canaries.

Ordinary Pipers, specially selected, each £6 6s.

2 Piping, Toreador song from Carmen, each £10

Really wonderful birds.

4 Canaries, piping "Britannia Rules the Waves" first piping Canaries ever imported, £10 each.

Hartz Mountain Rollers No. 1 £1 12 6 carriage paid

One Stick of Seven for £9.

## ITALIAN GOLD FISH.

The only Importer of Italian Goldfish since 1914,

### Three Sizes

Mixed, 50/- for 100, carriage paid, 500 for £10, carriage paid

Can to be returned or 5/- extra paid,

No other quantities sold.

These have been supplied to every Dealer in Great Britain and given great satisfaction.

## SNAKES.

All deposited at The Zoological Gardens, Regents Park.

1 Indian Python 16-17 feet for £50

1 American Bull Snake for £4

4 " Coachwhip Snakes each £4

3 Texas Rattlesnakes " £4

An assortment of South African Snakes to arrive shortly.

## SHETLAND PONIES.

Constantly on hand. Three very fine hardy little animals now on view, £16 each. One Stallion, pedigree, £25.

## BUDGERIGARS.

Adult Greens 17/6 pair, 2/6 for box and carriage.

Adult Yellows 25/6 pair, 2/6 " " "

These are genuine reliable birds.

## Arrived direct from the Canary Islands.

3 All Green Wild Canaries each 25/-

30 Cock Canaries, slender size, pale yellow, each 25/-

1 Tame African Grey Parrot £10

1 Tame Singing Mealey Amazon, does Bugle Call £10

1 African Lioness, £60

1 Brown Bear, very tame, £30

1 Spring-bok, female, (*Gazella euchove*) £25

1 Patagonia Hare, male £8

1 " " female £10

|     |   |               |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1   | Cape Mole—Rat ( <i>Georychus capensis</i> )                         | £4            |
| 5   | Yellow Suricates ( <i>Cynictis penicillata</i> )                    | each £4       |
|     | Siamese Cats, prize animals,  | each £8       |
| 7   | Chacma Baboons ( <i>Cynocephalus porcarius</i> )                    | each £12      |
| 2   | Sphinx Baboon, medium size,   | each £7       |
| 1   | Calltrix Monkey,  | £4            |
| 1   | Pigtailed Monkey ( <i>Macaus nemestrinus</i> )                      | very fine £12 |
| 1   | very large male Rhesus Monkey                                       | £10           |
| 1   | „ „ female „ „  | £10           |
| 2   | good sized male „ „   | each £8       |
| 1   | Small Hamadrias Baboon  | £7            |
| 1   | Rhesus, Golden color, very tame                                     | £20           |
|     | The only one in Great Britain                                       |               |
| 3   | Emus full grown, bred in South Africa,                              | each £20      |
| 1   | Rhea, medium size,  | each £15      |
| 4   | Egyptian Geese, imported birds,                                     | each 15/-     |
| 1   | Impeyan Pheasant, cock very fine, ( <i>Lophophorus impeyanus</i> )  | £12           |
| 1   | Peacock Pheasant, cock, very fine, ( <i>Polyplectron chinquis</i> ) | £10           |
| 1   | Pair Swinhoes Pheasants, very fine ( <i>Euplocamus swinhoii</i> )   | £10           |
| 1   | Barn Owl ( <i>Strix flammea</i> )                                   | each 20/-     |
| 2   | Scops Owl ( <i>Scops giu</i> )                                      | „ 20/-        |
| 4   | Common Kestrels   | „ 5/-         |
| 1   | African Purple Heron  | for £5        |
| 2   | Wood-pigeons  | each 10/-     |
| 3   | Indian Pied Mynahs, interesting                                     | „ £1          |
| 6   | Grey-winged Ōusels  | „ £1          |
| 10  | Virginian Red Cardinals   | „ £2          |
| 1   | Red-crested Cardinal  | „ £1          |
| 9   | Mexican Rose Finches  | „ 10/6        |
| 1   | Pair Saffron Finches  | for 25/-      |
| 3   | Pairs Bicheno Finches ( <i>Estrela-bichenovii</i> )                 | pair 60/-     |
| 3   | Pairs Dufresnes Waxbills ( <i>Estrela dufresnii</i> )               | pair 40/-     |
| 30  | Chestnut Finches  | each 20/-     |
| 24  | Plumhead or Cherry Finches  | each 20/-     |
| 3   | Lavender Finches  | „ 20/-        |
| 40  | Firefinchès   | „ 6/-         |
| 20  | Cordon blues  | „ 10/-        |
| 18  | Silverbills   | „ 5/-         |
| 16  | Combassous  | „ 5/-         |
| 12  | Senegals Waxbills   | „ 5/-         |
| 12  | Cutthroats  | „ 6/-         |
|     | Giant Whydahs   | „ 30/-        |
| 10  | Queen Whydahs   | „ 20/-        |
| 40  | Pintail Whydahs   | „ 10/-        |
| 20  | Paradise Whydahs  | „ 10/-        |
| 30  | Grenadier Bishop  | „ 19/-        |
| 20  | Masked Weavers  | „ 5/-         |
| 20  | Russi Weavers   | „ 10/-        |
| 20  | Taha Weavers  | „ 10/-        |
| 1   | Masked Dove   | for 15/-      |
| 1   | Triangular Spotted Pigeon   | 20/-          |
| 4   | Common Heron  | each 25/-     |
| 150 | Cape Redheaded Finches  | „ 3/6         |
| 4   | Cape Canaries   | „ 15/-        |
| 6   | Blackheaded Mannakins   | „ 5/-         |
| 4   | Scaly-crowned Finch   | „ 6/-         |
| 1   | Alario Sparrow  | „ 5/-         |
| 4   | Yellow-rumped Serins  | „ 12/6        |
| 1   | Orange Bishop, shewing color  | „ 20/6        |
| 2   | Yellow Weavers  | „ 12/-        |

Large number of South African Birds arriving.

#### AUSTRALIAN STOCKS.

200 Rose Cockatoos, also Rock Peplars, Penants, Rosellas,  
Parrot Finches, Kajus and over 1,000 Mixed Australian  
Small Birds.

## CUBAN BIRDS.

The only Dealer in Great Britain to send a Collector to the Island of Cuba. The following should arrive end of Feb. 1920.

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 72 Mocking Birds                 | } | Prices on application                                 |
| 32 Peruvian Canaries             |   |   |
| 250 Bluebirds stripped           |   |   |
| 47 Butterfly Birds red and green |   |   |
| 70 Black Sparrows                |   |   |
| 200 Cuban Finches                |   |   |
| 20 Cuban Parrots                 |   | These are the names that are given me by my Collector |
| 27 Cuban Doves                   |   |   |
| 12 Trojans                       |   |   |
| 5 Quails                         |   |   |
| 10 Jays                          |   |   |
| 11 Shrew Rats                    |   |   |
| 8 Tortoises, large and small     |   |   |

My Collector will proceed in March to Brazil for 500 Amazon Parrots, 50 Macaws, 100 Marmozets and 1000 small birds.

Prices will be reasonable—Parrots 25/- to 30/- each.

I am sorry to inform my Clients, that my Collector is detained in Habana, on account of Shipping strike. He will leave by the very first Steamer available—Due notice of arrival will be given.

## HIPPOPOTAMUS

Twelve months old. Sound condition. Can be delivered in March or April for £800. On its arrival, it will be deposited in Zoological Gardens, Regents Park. It is insured up to the middle of May.

Guinea pigs 36/- dozen. Tame Rats 18/- dozen. Mice 8/- doz. Monkeys 70/- each.

Italian Water Tortoises, Salamanders, Frogs, Toads, Lizards, arriving in March.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

# Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 9.—Vol. 5.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1920.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

## Notice.

The subscription for Vol. V., 1919—20, is 10/- post free. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

## The Trade.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Trade during January was very good, more particularly in small stocks than in the larger animals.

The remaining two elephants were sold in quite an expected quarter.

I might say in passing that I received orders from four different people before I ordered any from Calcutta. Only one of those kept their word and that was Messrs. Derry and Toms, of Kensington; their representative accompanied me to the steamer, paying for the elephant there and then.

There should be quite a boom in wild animals this coming season.

The number of Circuses and Menageries going out will beat the record for any year.. Firstly

there is the Bostock and Wombwell Menagerie which will combine many new attractions for its 1920 tour of Great Britain. Secondly, the John Sanger and Sons Circus which, I am told, will travel a menagerie this season. Thirdly, the Great American Circus and Menagerie. I am told the old Wallace Show, which Mr. J. L. Sacks has bought for £50,000. Mr. J. L. Sacks reports as follows:—

"I have bought the second largest circus in America for £60,000.

"I hope to bring it to England in March and after a season in all the big towns in England, I shall send the circus on the Continent.

"I bought the circus lock, stock and barrel—lions, tigers, and a regular menagerie of other wild beasts—with a special train of Pullman cars that were used by the circus in America.

"Of course, I shall not bring the train to England; I shall have to make other arrangements for their transport over here.

"It is my idea to revive the old-fashioned circus on the lines of Barnum and Bailey—with brass bands and all that sort of thing. I shall present the circus in three big tents, each capable of holding 2,300 people, as it is impossible to engage halls big enough to house the show.

"I think it is one of the finest circuses in the world, and I know something of the circus business, because I went into it in South Africa at the age of five, and worked in it for 20 years.

"It was immensely popular in America, and made a profit of £50,000 during a recent tour in Canada."

Fourthly, the Drake, Tayleur, Swallow Combination—Circus and Menagerie. Mr. G. T. Drake gave most interesting details of the forthcoming tour, and I promised him faithfully to attend the first performance, wherever that might be.



Fifthly, the Great Fossett Circus.

I presume Mr. Frank Bostock, Broncho Bill, Ginnetts, with many other last year minor concerns, will also take the road. All of them have my best wishes.

Great Britain should be large enough for them all, but if it should be that two might meet in one town may I be there to see the fun.

This puts me in mind of some twenty-five years ago when Lord George Sanger and the John Sanger Circus met in Wolverhampton. They were rivals in those days. I was astonished one morning to receive a telegram from Lord George:

"Send twenty niggers any price immediately to Wolverhampton."

I searched Well Street, St. George's Street, East India Dock Road, and within two hours the twenty coloured gentlemen were despatched from Euston Square.

About mid-day I received another shock, this time from the John Sanger Circus:

"Can you send twenty niggers to-day?"

I replied:

"Forty is necessary."

Twenty was enough; there were also despatched, but it seems Lord George's agents were on the look-out at the railway station and captured the major part of the twenty. These two giant combinations meeting in one town caused intense excitement, and was the talk of the district for years afterwards.

Yet another occasion I remember the Edmunds (late Wombwell's) Menagerie meeting the Bostock and Wombwell's Menagerie in one town.

If my recollection serves me right, Mr. James Edmunds rode in the front of his world-famous collection, and the late lamented Mr. James Bostock led his parade. That was indeed a meeting of the giants. I patronised both menageries the same evening and they were doing good business.

I have arranged for great arrivals this coming season, particulars of which will be found on the inside cover of Magazine.

The prices of animals will not decrease, but increase greatly.

The American exchange, at time of writing this, is 12/6 to our £. This means you have to pay 7/6 extra for every pound's worth of goods purchased in America and Cuba.

My representative is detained in Cuba by the Dock Strike; this naturally will increase the selling price of this stock.

I cannot sell to Germany, Belgium and France on account of 46 francs being equal to £1, when the normal price is 25 francs.

I rely on Home Trade this coming season for the disposal of my goods.

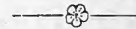
The arrival of a twelve month year old Hippopotamus should be an interesting feature this season. For a travelling show it will be a great attraction.

I have heard of no new arrivals for the World's Zoological Trading Co.

Several changes have taken place in the Directorate, Mr. Jordan with several other directors have resigned, leaving Messrs. Leadbetter and Osborne the leading men in this concern. One consignment in the one year is a fair average for their concern.

The Carl and Wilhelm Hagenbeck's respective Circus-Menagerie combination have been playing to wonderful business on the Continent.

Our own shows had the greatest season on record. Will this wonderful business continue? Wait and see!



## Hunting the Addo Elephants.

By MAJOR PRETORIUS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Reprinted from "The Weekly Telegraph."

No decision of a Colonial Government has called forth greater adverse criticism than the decree of the Provincial Government of the Cape Province to exterminate the elephants in the Addo Bush, and no hunter has been bombarded with such appeals for the preservation of these creatures as I have received during the four months I have been engaged upon this task. Hence I take this opportunity of setting down the facts of the case so that the British public may judge for themselves whether the decision of the Cape Government was a wise one and whether I was justified in undertaking the work.

The Addo Bush, which lies back of Port Elizabeth, is, roughly speaking, about forty miles long by twenty miles wide. In some parts the thorn bush is fairly scattered, so that it is easy to move about, but great areas of it are composed of dense growth of mimosa and prickly pear, inextricably bound together by strong creepers. To force one's way through it the assistance of an axe is needed. The bush grows from eight to fifteen feet in height with the result that while the man, laboriously



forcing his way along, or threading tortuous paths which end in a cul-de-sac, can see nothing beyond the limit of the bushes on either hand, the wily elephant, by reason of his superior height, can keep easy watch on his movements and bide his time for a rush if he is in a bellicose mood.

### THE NOTORIOUS ADDO BUSH.

It is estimated that there are from 150 to 200 elephants living in the bush. They are the last survivors of the great herds which once roamed the forests of the Cape. When their brethren retreated north before the advance of the white man's civilisation they alone of all the troops stood their ground, secure in the impenetrable extent of thorn country lying some thirty miles from Algoa Bay.

Here they were able to defy the march of civilisation, and here they remain to this day. Now and again white men enter the Bush at the risk of encountering a swift and terrible death, and lay one of the mammoths low. And now and again the elephants reverse the order and shocking tragedies are enacted in which the man figures as the victim. These latter events have made the Addo Bush notorious; so much so that few will enter it, notwithstanding the teeming game within its heart. Its quality is best gauged from the remark of that greatest of hunters, the late Frederick Courteney Selous, after he had spent a day struggling through the fearful barriers it presents to confound the hunter. "When I go hunting," he said, "I like the odds to be on the side of the game." And he went on to say that the man who went hunting there for pleasure was tired of life.

It is not known how many natives have been done to death by these elephants, but in recent years at least three Europeans have lost their lives at their hands. In only one case was the man actually hunting the elephants. This was the late Mr. Attrill, whose farm encroached on the Bush, and who had suffered greatly through the depredations of the huge animals. One day he arranged with two friends to form an expedition and enter the Bush for the purpose of driving the herd from that particular locality. Starting early, they had downed a bull elephant by eight o'clock in the morning.

### A FATAL OVERSIGHT.

Later, Attrill followed a wounded cow and was suddenly confronted by the enraged brute in full charge. Taking quick aim, he pulled the trigger, but he had forgotten to release the safety catch, and in another moment he was in the grip of the animal's trunk, and had been dashed senseless to the ground. His end was horrible in the

extreme, the infuriated cow literally treading him into the earth.

In the other two cases where Europeans lost their lives they were not hunting the beasts, but were caught unawares by rogue bulls and wantonly crushed to death. Other men have had wonderful escapes. There is no more famous Addo hunter than Nat Harvey, and even he has on more than one occasion nearly paid for his intrepidity with his life. One such experience was when on a certain day he passed around a thick bush to find himself face to face with an elephant. There were not many yards separating them, and the mammoth charged on the instant. When Nat Harvey pulled the trigger, but seven yards stood between him and death. His shot went true, but the tremendous momentum of the onrushing beast carried it on. A portion of its head struck the huster and flung him dazed to earth. When he recovered his scattered wits he found himself lying at the side of his prostrate victim.

### FOR AND AGAINST EXTERMINATION.

These incidents give some indications of the terrors awaiting the unwary hunter in the fastnesses of the Addo Bush. And, because of them, and of the enormous damage done on the surrounding farms by the elephants, it has been decreed that the elephants be exterminated. They cause damage in two ways. An elephant is above such trifles as a wire fence. Hence, when in his promiscuous travels he happens upon one, he tears up the posts and flings the wire to one side. One farmer alone estimates that he has been obliged to replace 250 miles of destroyed fencing, and he avers that lately the animals have taken to digging his anchor posts up by the roots.

The more serious source of damage occurs in the dry season, when the water holes within the Bush which usually supply the elephants with drinking water fail. It is then their custom to wander at large in search of water. Long custom has given them a knowledge of every dam on every farm. Thus, a herd numbering, perhaps, seventy animals, will descend on a farm at night, wreck all the fencing en route, and completely empty the only dam on which the farmer's cattle can rely for drink to see them through the drought. The result is that his cattle die of thirst, and he suffers grievous losses.

There is, of course, a great deal to be said from both a scientific and sentimental point of view in favour of preserving at least a portion of the elephants. The great difficulty is to confine the beasts within a restricted area. The Provincial Government could not afford to enclose the whole Bush, and even were that possible the scarcity of water would militate against it. But naturalists and others will be interested to learn

that we are at the moment considering a scheme whereby at least, some of the elephants could be saved. That portion of the Bush known as the Knyssa Forest does contain water, and the erection of a dam or two here would ensure a plentiful supply. Briefly, the proposition is to convert this into a reserve and stock it with the younger elephants which may be captured.

### THE PARTY.

My first task was to reconnoitre the Bush and locate a suitable place for a camp. I have established two, the main one being within the outskirts of the Bush, about a mile and a half from Addo Station. It consists of a large officers' mess-tent furnished as a dining and sitting room, the sleeping accommodation being the ordinary bell tents. As soon as the camp was ready my wife, who is a daring huntress, joined me, as well as a taxidermist, Mr. Drury, of the South African Museum, and an official from the Veterinary and Research Department at Pretoria, whose business it is to secure new species of parasites from elephants and other wild creatures. He has been named the "bug hunter," and is never so happy as when taking lice from the hides of dead animals and placing them in spirits for further study. Our servants, native and coloured, total thirty, so the camp is a fairly busy place now.

I have spent twenty-three years hunting in Central and East Africa, during which period I have killed 339 elephants, which I believe to be a record. An inspection of the bush, however, taught me that the proposition would be a tough and a dangerous one, as it is impossible to see more than four or five paces ahead. I therefore determined to use dogs, and have nine, whose business it is to harass the elephants, and so enable me to get in an extra shot and so increase the bag.

What I dreaded in the Bush were the thorns. Nearly every time I went hunting I returned with my clothes so badly torn that they were beyond repair. After ruining half-a-dozen suits, I got one made of heavy leather. Even this gets torn badly at times, when one gets hot on the chase.

### AMONG THE HERD.

Up to the present twenty-two elephants have fallen to my rifle, and two baby elephants have been captured alive. It was just after I got my leather suit that I made my record bag—three elephants killed, one badly wounded, and a captured baby in one day. I went out one morning, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hamlyn's agent, who had come over to take charge of the first baby elephant we captured. We set off at 5 o'clock and three hours' marching brought us to

an exceedingly thick patch of the Bush, a spot which no one had probably ever reached before. I recognised at once that it was the elephants' standing ground during the day, as the whole place was dug up and full of holes, while broken trees were lying about everywhere.

I knew the elephants must be near, and climbed a near-by tree to get a better view of the surroundings and spot the elephants if possible. Unfortunately the wind was against us, blowing from us to the elephants. I had no sooner ascended the tree when I heard an elephant screaming furiously some distance ahead. The animals had got our wind, and it was necessary to act cautiously. I got a piece of rag, lighted it, and then put out the flame so as to allow it to smoke, and then carefully noted the direction in which the smoke drifted.

Having ascertained definitely the course of the wind we moved off in another direction, so that the wind would blow from the elephants towards us. It was nerve-trying work moving through that thick bush with our guns and dogs. No creature is quicker in detecting the slightest movement and noise than a wild elephant. We plodded on through those everlasting thorn bushes for some fifteen minutes, when I judged we were close to our quarry.

We peered to the right and left and in front of us, straining our eyes but could see nothing. In fact it was impossible to detect anything a few paces ahead. A yard ahead the bush looked as black as night, but what lurked therein no one could say. Presently, however, I discerned the elephants, standing in a dense bush to our right. First I made out the huge bulk of one, then another, a third, and beyond that the head of a fourth. There were others, but how many I could not say.

### EXCITING WORK.

My gun-bearer handed me my rifle and I raised it to my shoulder. I was about to pull the trigger when I felt a hand touching my arm. I glanced round and it was my gun-bearer. He pointed to an elephant, lying down fast asleep, and almost behind us. We had, in fact, got right into the herd without being detected. But it would never do in that confined space to have the beasts in front and behind one, so I swung round and gave the elephant, a female, who was lying down, a shot, killing her instantaneously. Quickly turning I was just in time to drive back the others, who were coming forward, by firing several shots.

They stopped, but only for an instant, and then charged again. Our position was a very bad one, as we could not see the animals until

they were within a few paces of us. Neither was it possible for us to dodge a charge. In the Addo Bush you cannot step aside from a charging elephant, the undergrowth being too thick. You must stand your ground and trust to your rifle. I could hear the animals screaming and the bush being broken, quite large trees being pulled down. It was anything but a pleasant situation. What made it so trying was the fact that we could not esee our quarry although we could hear them.

At last I spotted an opening in the bush a foot or so from the ground. Quickly dropping on my knees I watched through that opening with the rifle ready cocked. I had hardly taken up that position when I detected a large bull coming towards us at full charge and screaming furiously. When he got to within six paces of me I fired and hit him just below the eye, which dropped him on to his knees. He immediately got up to make a fresh charge, so I gave him another shot which finished him off. I killed another elephant and wounded a fourth.

I now gave instructions for the dogs to be released, and a few minutes later I heard them barking. I knew they were fighting with an elephant, so I rushed to the spot, being guided by the barking. After running some distance I saw a small elephant, and dashing forward I managed to get hold of his tail. I was all by myself, and although I knew the elephant would not hurt me, for there is nothing more harmless than a baby elephant, I called out to Mr. Shaw and the boys to come to my assistance. By the time they arrived, however, the little fellow and I had become quite friendly. The moment I let go of his tail he simply turned round, smelt me, and pushed himself right against me. He was not a bit afraid of me, but was very nervous of the dogs. He followed us all the way back to the camp without a halter or anything being placed on him.

The news of the capture of the baby elephant spread far and wide, and people came long distances to see it. One morning, several farmers and the local clergyman left their carts on the veldt and walked over to inspect "Jumbo," as he had been named, when the latter took it into his head to stroll in the direction of the carts. The horses took fright and several of them bolted. The sky-pilot's cape cart was upset, but was fortunately brought to a standstill before much damage was done.

On another occasion, a particularly stout old lady got down from her cart and was walking towards the camp when she spotted "Jumbo" about 100 yards away trotting in her direction. She also took fright and made a dash for her cart, which she reached in a breathless condition. Meanwhile, the elephant, who was quite innocent

of any evil designs toward her, had turned round and gone back to camp.

Poor little "Jumbo" did not long survive in captivity. About three weeks after he first became an inmate of the camp, it was decided to exhibit him at Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, in aid of the Governor-General's Fund for disabled soldiers and their dependents. He reached the former place on a Saturday, where he was instrumental in collecting £70, and was shipped by a late train to Uitenhage. On the Sunday morning he showed signs of indisposition, and by three o'clock the same afternoon he was dead.

After the elephants had been killed, a gang of Kaffas are sent to skin the animals and bring in the meat and the skeletons. This is quite a task, on account of the thick bush. A track has often to be cut to the spot and the skeleton dragged out by oxen. Elephant meat tastes not unlike beef. It is cut up into biltong—long slices and salted. At the camp we have a special enclosure where the hide is prepared and the skeleton cleaned and made ready for mounting in museums. Several skeletons have already been sold to the Natural History Museum. In fact, from the ivory, skeleton, hides, and meat, the Provincial Government should obtain a fair revenue. How long the job will take it is impossible to say. As the animals get scarcer they will probably become more cunning and retire into the recesses of the Bush where it will be difficult to reach them.

This is a very interesting account, but what interests me more than anything else, is the fact of S. W. Shaw, my late representative, placing the animal on exhibition. The only information that I have received concerning this unfortunate purchase was that £120 was paid down in the Bush on its capture, it was then taken to Port Elizabeth where it died. I knew nothing of its being placed on exhibition. It showed the greatest possible ignorance on the part of Shaw, also an unwarrantable liberty of making it a side show.

The poor mite required every possible attention away from a mob of irresponsible sightseers who would naturally worry the animal to death, and then, gentle reader, the criminal folly of Shaw having brought the baby to port of shipment to send it up country again.

I certainly want to know why such a liberty was taken without my permission, and Shaw will be held liable for the loss of the elephant. My several travelling representatives have never my authority to place on exhibition any of my specimens.—J.D.H.

The Central News Johannesburg correspondent sends the following:—

Major Pretorius, the officer who, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Government to exterminate the herd of elephants inhabiting the Addo Forest, near Port Elizabeth, is having a novel experience.

He reports that after killing a large number of the animals he is now being hunted by the remainder.

The elephants have evidently realised that he is their natural enemy, and instead of his doing the stalking, the boot is on the other leg.

Major Pretorius states that the animals display extraordinary cunning, lying in wait for his approach as if they had made a preconcerted plan, and he has already had some miraculous escapes.

It was announced that the Government had decided that part of the herd shall be spared.



## Royal Zoological Society of Dublin.

### RESULT OF THE SUMMER FETE.

The final report in connection with the Summer Fete of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland was submitted yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the Royal College of Surgeons, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Sir F. W. Moore presided over a large attendance.

The Chairman said that when they organised the fete they were actually in extremis in regard to the Gardens, but the confidence which they reposed in their friends was more than justified. The Gardens, as a result of the fete, had been lifted from their serious condition into a state of comparative prosperity, and when the time came provision had been made to re-stock them. They were now in a position to place before their supporters the exact results of their work, and they were sincerely thankful to their friends for the valuable help that they had given, and the services which they ungrudgingly rendered.

Mr. Alfred Miller, Hon. Secretary, submitted a statement showing that the balance in hand as a result of the fete was £4,162.

The Chairman said that the statement was infinitely in advance of anything that they expected. They hoped originally to realise £2,000, but, thanks, to Mr. Miller's constant work and the activities of the stall-holders, they had doubled their original estimate.

The Lord Chancellor, in proposing a vote of thanks to the stall-holders and helpers, said that the results were highly creditable to the Organising Committee, but they also showed that the citizens of Dublin recognised the debt of obligation which they were under to an old and valuable institution. It would be almost a national calamity if, for want of funds, the Zoological Gardens, so long associated with the life of Dublin, should have to shut down. When they recollected the number of years that the Gardens catered for the amusement of the young and the instruction of the general public, he thought that those responsible for the carrying on of the work were entitled to a hearty and generous response on behalf of the citizens. The results were a further proof of the talent and organising powers of women, and if it had not been for their energy the fete would not have been a success. They were deeply indebted to the stall-holders and their assistants, and it was only a small recognition of their efforts that they should pass a vote of thanks to them. He paid several visits to the fete, and he was very much struck by the zealous manner in which the ladies devoted themselves to their duties, as well as by the constant efforts of Sir Frederick and Lady Moore, and Mr. Miller, to whom the promotion of the fete was a labour of love.

The Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg, in seconding the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, said that the stall-holders and their assistants had worked *con amore*, and if it had not been for two wet days the results would have been much better.

Sir Robert Woods, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the General Committee and other helpers, and said that for several years before the war the Zoological cart was up to its axles in bills, but now its difficulties were removed.

Dr. O'Carroll, in seconding the motion, which was adopted, referred to the difficulties encountered by the Council in carrying on its work during the war. The Dublin "Zoo" had become famous long before they were able to support a Zoo in Scotland. They were now actually supplying lions to Africa, and they were glad that, as a result of the fete, they were able to keep up the name of Ireland as having one of the best Zoological Gardens in the world.

A handsome silver salver was presented to Mr. Miller by the Chairman, on behalf of the Society, for his services in connection with the fete.

Mr. Miller suitably replied.

Votes of thanks to the Royal College of Surgeons, proposed by Professor Dixon and seconded by Mr. S. W. Maddock, and to the Chairman and



Lady Moore, proposed by Colonel Sir William Taylor and seconded by Mr. Stephens, having been passed, the meeting ended.

## Fur-Bearing Animals.

### U.S. PLANS FOR PREVENTING THEM BECOMING EXTINCT.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, New York, addressing the annual dinner of the Zoological Society, uttered a warning against the wearing of furs from certain species of animals lest such animals should become extinct.

After the speech the Society passed resolutions asking the executive committee to form some plan for the preservation of fur-bearing wild animals, such as the selection of breeding stock, to preserve those species threatened with extermination.

Advices from the western part of the United States report that the last has been seen of the wild horse droves that used to be a feature of the "Wild West" life in America. The owner of a ranch at Pleasant Valley, Nevada, has sold for 4 dols. (16/-) apiece the hides of 900 wild horses that formerly disported themselves upon his ranch, and, according to the correspondent who makes the report, there are no other wild horses left.

## General Notes.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT a certain man living lately in Walworth has now started in Horsham, Sussex, as a universal supplier of every conceivable animal, bird or reptile. Just to give an example of his List of Arrivals, he offers 8 giraffes, 4 gorillas, 4 chimpanzees, 50 black apes, 4 orans, 2 two horned rhinoceros, 4 quaggas; in fact, the animals mentioned only on one list would be worth £250,000.

I question very much if he has that number of shillings his own money.

The idea is to demand a third of the purchase money in advance. I should be pleased to hear from any reader who has been so foolish as to send him money. His address is East Street, Horsham.

THAT Mr. Westley T. Page has received another small lot of birds from Calcutta.

THAT the Victory Circus, Olympia, and the World's Fair, Islington, are now closed.

There were several splendid animal acts at Olympia—the Musical Elephants and Woodward's Wonderful Sea Lion. It was amusing to watch Mr. Woodward's efforts as Charlie Chaplin.

THAT "Jessie," the second largest Indian elephant at the Zoo died last week, is believed to have been about 20 years old. Among elephants in European countries this is akin to middle-age.

THAT visitors to the Zoological Gardens during 1919 numbered 1,515,042, being an increase of 659,565 as compared with 1918. The Zoological Society's monthly report states that during December 33,003 persons visited the gardens. The receipts for admission last year amounted to £44,491, an increase over the previous year of £23,656. During December ninety-nine additions were made to the menagerie.

THAT "Old Mac," the pride of the Johannesburg Zoo is dead. He was the first animal in the Zoo and was a great attraction to all lovers of animals. Says the Jo'burg "Star" of the 18th inst. The paper however is silent on the question of "Old Mac's" identity, whether he was a lion, a brontosaurus, or a Scotchman, is a matter of conjecture.

THAT a Bombay paper reports:—

Raids by a pack of man-eating wolves are causing great terror among the villagers of Berar on the border of Nizam Province.

Recently seven persons were killed and devoured, while many others were attacked but escaped. A reward of 20 rupees is offered to everyone who kills a wolf.

THAT Mr. Wilfrid Frost has gone to New Guinea on behalf of the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park. From their report he is expected to bring back Cassowaries, many varieties of Birds of Paradise, Black Cockatoos, Babirusas from Celebes, Orans and Gibbons from Singapore, with crowds of small birds.

He will indeed be a wonderful man if he arrives home with only half above mentioned stock. Wait and see!

THAT Captain F. A. M. Webster (late King's African Rifles) gives some very interesting information in the "Badmington Magazine" on "Are there any Undiscovered Animals?" It is well worth reading.

THAT the "Daily Mail" has been discussing "Why African Elephants are not tamed." Mr. Jenkin Jenkins is quite right when he says

that "the negro has never attempted the training of wild animals."

When on the French Congo Seaboard some years ago, I saw a working elephant at the Roman Catholic Mission near Vernan Fez.

I wished to purchase, but was advised by the Father-in-Charge that even if I walked it down to the coast, which was very unlikely, it would be impossible to ship it from the beach. A would-be purchaser some time before I arrived succeeded in getting the animal halfway, but when right came it deliberately turned round and arrived home in the morning. Needless to say I made no purchase.

The elephant was hauling logs of wood from the adjacent forest to the Mission. It received its education from one of the younger priests.

THAT the "Daily Mail" states :—

Visitors to the Zoological Gardens during the past week have been puzzled by a slender stone tower near the main entrance through which electric light is visible at night. The tower is the Society's memorial to the Zoo keepers killed during the war, and is modelled on the French "Lanternes des Morts" ("lanterns of the dead"), which are of such ancient origin that so far back as the fourteenth century their meaning was debated by the monks.

THAT two new Tigers have arrived at the Zoo, a present from Mr. Alfred Ezra, Calcutta. One seems to be in a poor state.

THAT two pairs of bear cubs have been born on the Mappin Terraces, the father being an American Black Bear, the mother a Brown Bear. I believe three are still alive. I noticed only one elephant at the Gardens. One, however, is expected from India shortly.

THAT Miss Gladys Detmars, daughter of one of the officials of the New York Zoo, accompanied her parents on an expedition in search of fresh specimens. Armed only with a box and a pole she succeeded in capturing, single-handed, a huge rattle-snake, which is now housed in the Zoo.

THAT the most interesting fact about the flight from end to end of the African continent is that the scientific observer with the party is to be Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the famous zoologist. The Doctor is over 56 years of age, and it is really a rather sporting thing on his part to undertake such an adventure. He is one of the most learned and humorous authorities on animal life in the whole world. Some years ago he contributed a fine series of special sketches on the most notable animals represented in the London Zoo, and he found something instruc-

tive and amusing to say about each. He exploded that very vulgar theory about monkeys being verminous, which is as far from the truth as could be, notwithstanding the popular deductions based on ignorant observation, and also that other popular notion about the hugging propensities of the grizzly bear. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell naively attributes this theory, which is quite inaccurate, the bear lashing out with his forepaws and huge talons, but never embracing his victim, to the hectic and romantic imagination of some American belle! Dr. Chalmers Mitchell will certainly, if all goes well with him on this expedition, have a fine account to give of his experiences. His great fear is—air sickness.

I only trust he will not drop into the middle of a herd of Brontosaurus. His fervid ejaculations would then be worth reading!

It is only lately that I knew that the learned Doctor was a contributor to the "Times."

THAT the first copy of "L'Oiseau" has reached me from the President, M. Jean Delacour. The Secretary is M. J. Berliot, 3 Rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris. Subscription to members, 15 francs; to non-members, 25 francs. Mr. D. Seth Smith contributes the leading article entitled "Les Oiseaux au Jardin Zoologique de Londres." Other most interesting articles are by Messieurs Jean Delacour and A. Decoux. The Magazine is printed on excellent paper, with several good illustrations. I wish it every success.

THAT "Forest and Stream" gives the following information concerning importing quail from Mexico :—

"Under authority of law, notice has been given by the Secretary of Agriculture, that until further order, permits issued or which may be issued under the Regulations governing the Importation of Quail into the United States from North-eastern Mexico, approved and effective, November 13th, 1916, will authorize the entry of such quail only between November 15th and March 31st of the following year, inclusive.

"In order to reduce the danger of introduction of quail diseases, applicants will be required to show that they are qualified to handle quail in captivity and are prepared to care for them under approved sanitary conditions during the period of quarantine. The right is reserved to issue permits only to those who are properly qualified and have facilities to care for the birds in accordance with the regulations.

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